(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1884.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1783.

LONDON, *October* 31.

IT was confidently said yesterday morning, that Sir Guy Carleton's resignation had been accepted by his majesty, and that governor Dalling was appointed to succeed him.

Lord Shelburne means to stick up in his conduct to that text which he so emphatically delivered last session: "The sun of Britain's glory will set, when the independence of America is acknowledged by England." And the support he has given to that opinion, was the only contest in the cabinet. The matter however, is to be submitted to parliament, where there does not remain a doubt but the premier will carry the day.

The Dutch, from what speculative opinion can collect, will be ready to fight, and make some warlike appearance, in about five or six years. As yet they have not come to any martial resolution of consequence.

Mr. Fox intends making use of the failure of the county subscriptions, which were much patronised by lord Shelburne, as a proof of that minister's want of the public confidence and favour. He is to prove that the scheme was an excellent one, but that the people detested the minister, and therefore would do nothing that could be interpreted into supporting his power. This will introduce the orator into some critical declarations, from which he will be forced to wander, and exhibit himself to little advantage.

Presence of mind of a traveller. In the reign of queen Anne, a gentleman was driving post to London, over Hounslow Heath, when his chaise was stopped by two highwaymen, who, with dreadful imprecations, called out to him to deliver his money. The gentleman happened to have in the chaise at the time, cash, &c. to a very great amount, the loss of which would have been his utter ruin. He had not a minute to reflect, and yet, with astonishing composure and presence of mind, he instantly hit upon an expedient, which extricated him from his danger: he told the robbers that his life was doubly in their hands, as they might take it themselves or deliver him into the hands of justice, out of which he could be released but by death, as he was the unfortunate general Macartney, for the apprehending of whom, on account of the death of duke Hamilton, the queen had, by proclamation, offered so great a reward: he implored therefore their compassion, and entreated them not to take his money, as, by being deprived of the means of escape, he must unavoidably be apprehended. The robbers consulted for a few minutes, and then informed him, that they had agreed to grant part of his request, namely, not to take his money from him; but, on the other hand, as money was absolutely necessary to them, and as they could get more by apprehending than by robbing him, they said he must submit to be carried before some magistrate, as they were determined to deserve and claim the reward offered for his apprehension. The gentleman rejoiced at hearing the intelligence, and having been carried before a justice of the peace, who happened to know the person of general Macartney, he was discharged, not being the person; but the two highwaymen were, on his story, committed.

The extreme inferiority of our gunpowder to that of the enemy, is an object that deserves the sincerest and fullest enquiry. In the late action between Sir Edward Hughes and the French fleet in the East-Indies, a letter received over land has the following remark: "The battle with the French must have been more decisive, though they certainly had enough of it, had our ammunition been better; will you believe it, the French absolutely flung their balls, 42 pounders, 1200 yards farther than our 36 pounders, of which we have a proof in the Monarca, of 70 guns, captain Gill, out of whose side two of that metal have been taken."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *November* 20.

Extract of a letter from lord viscount Howe, admiral of the blue, &c. &c. &c. to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Victory, off St. Helen's, the 14th of November, 1782.

"In addition to the contents of my last letter of the 24th, I am to inform you that as soon as the masts of the ships, damaged by the enemy's fire, were properly secured, the first opportunity was taken (on a light breeze from the N. E. succeeding the calm which intervened) to stand to the northward the [illegible] night, under all the sail possible, with requisite care for keeping the fleet duly connected, to get up again with the enemy.

"The wind continuing in the same quarter, till the 25th, and more easterly the three following days, the same pressed sail was carried as before; but as the enemy, who had persisted to avoid a renewal of the action of the 21st, could not (as they have since remained) be forced thereto, except by working in with the Barbary shore for an uncertain time, which the state of the ships in many respects did not admit, I brought the ships to on the 28th, to prepare the detachments directed by my instructions at that period."

ST. PIERRE, (*Martinique*) *November* 28.

They write from the Leeward, that the last convoy from St. Domingo sailed the 2d of October, under the convoy of the Palmier of 74 guns, and the Scipion, which only accompanied the fleet part of their way. The merchant fleet, consisting of 11 ships for Marseilles, 17 for Bourdeaux, 3 for St. Malo, 5 for Rochelle, 1 for Rochefort, 12 for Nantes, 5 of the king's flutes for Brest; in all 54. They add, that the Scipion of 74 guns, commanded by the brave chevalier de Grimoart, in her return to the Cape, was attacked near Samana, by the English ship the London of 100 guns. This ship however, although of a very superior force, was so well received, that she lost part of her mast, and was soon rendered incapable of manœuvring. M. de Grimoart was preparing to board her, when another English vessel of his own force appeared in sight. He bore down upon this new enemy, and engaged him within musket shot, the London being so much disabled that she could not give any assistance. The engagement continued near four hours with great fury on both sides, but the damage which both ships received not permitting them to manœuvre, they were both carried away by the force of the current, and ran on shore upon the sands of Samana. They add to this relation, the detail of which is not very circumstantial, that the English vessel had been got off by two neutral vessels which happened to pass by when she ran on shore; the Scipion had not as yet been got off.

NEW-YORK, *February* 9.

BY the brigantine Peggy, captain M'Neil, in nineteen days from Tortola, we have received the following copy of his majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Thursday, December 5, 1782; which was brought to Tortola, from the Windward, by captain Rodney, son of lord Rodney.

My lords and gentlemen,

SINCE the close of the last sessions, I have employed my whole time in the care and attention which the important and critical conjuncture of public affairs required of me.

I lost no time in giving the necessary orders to prohibit the further prosecution of offensive war upon the continent of North-America. Adopting, as my inclination will always lead me to do, with decision and effect, whatever I collect to be the sense of my parliament and my people; I have pointed all my views and measures, as well in Europe as in North-America, to an entire and cordial reconciliation with those colonies.

Finding it indispensable to the attainment of this object, I did not hesitate to go the full length of the powers vested in me, and offered to declare them FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES, by an article to be inserted in the treaty of peace. The preliminary articles are agreed upon, to take effect whenever terms of peace shall be finally settled with the court of France.

In thus admitting their separation from the crown of these kingdoms, I have sacrificed every consideration of my own, to the wishes and opinion of my people. I make it my humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that Great Britain may not feel the evils which might result from so great a dismemberment of the empire; and, that America may be free from those calamities which have formerly proved in the mother country, how essential monarchy is to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty. Religion, language, interest, affections, may, and I hope will, yet prove a bond of permanent union between the two countries. To this end, neither attention nor disposition shall be wanting on my part.

While I have carefully abstained from all offensive operations against America, I have directed my whole force by land and sea against the other powers at war, with as much vigour as the situation of that force, at the commencement of the campaign, would permit. I trust that you feel the advantages resulting from the safety of the great branches of our trade. You must have seen with pride and satisfaction the gallant defence of the governor and garrison of Gibraltar; and my fleet, after having effected the object of their destination, offering battle to the combined force of France and Spain on their own coasts; those of my kingdom have remained at the same time perfectly secure, and your domestic tranquillity uninterrupted. This respectable state, under the blessing of God, I attribute to the entire confidence which subsists between me and my people, and to the readiness which has been shewn by my subjects in my city of London, and in other parts of my kingdoms, to stand forth in the general defence. Some proofs have lately been given of public spirit in private men, which would do honour to any age, or any country.

Having manifested to the whole world, by the most lasting examples, the signal spirit and bravery of my people, I conceived it a moment not unbecoming my dignity, and thought it a regard due to the lives and fortunes of such brave and gallant subjects, to shew myself ready on my part to embrace fair and honourable terms of accommodation with all the powers at war.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that negociations to this effect are considerably advanced, the result of which, as soon as they are brought to a conclusion, shall be immediately communicated to you.

I have every reason to hope and believe, that I shall have it in my power, in a very short time, to acquaint you, that they have ended in terms of pacification, which, I trust, you will see just cause to approve. I rely, however, with perfect confidence, on the wisdom of my parliament, and the spirit of my people, that if any unforeseen change in the disposition of the belligerent powers, should frustrate my confident expectations, they will approve of the preparations I have thought it advisable to make, and be ready to second the most vigorous efforts in the further prosecution of the war.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have endeavoured by every measure in my power to diminish the burthens of my people. I lost no time in taking the most decided measures for introducing a better œconomy in the expenditure of the army.

I have carried into strict execution the several reductions in my civil list expences, directed by an act of the last sessions. I have introduced a further reform into other departments, and suppressed several sinecure places in them. I have by this means so regulated my establishments, that my expence shall not in future exceed my income.

I have ordered the estimate of the civil list debt, laid before you last sessions, to be completed. The debt proving somewhat greater than could be then correctly stated, and the proposed reduction not immediately taking place, I trust you will provide for the deficiency, securing, as before, the repayment out of my annual income.

I have ordered enquiry to be made into the application of the sum voted in support of the American sufferers; and I trust you will agree with me, that a due and generous attention ought to be shewn to those who have relinquished their properties or professions from motives of loyalty to me, or attachment to the mother country.

As it may be necessary to give stability to some regulations by act of parliament, I have ordered accounts of the several establishments, incidental expences, fees, and other emoluments of office, to be laid before you. Regulations have already taken place in some, which it is my intention to extend to all, and which, besides expediting all public business, must produce a very considerable saving, without taking from that ample encouragement, which ought to be held forth to talents, diligence, and integrity, wherever they are to be found.

I have directed an enquiry to be made into whatever regards the landed revenue of my crown, as well as the management of my woods and forests, that both may be made as beneficial as possible, and that the latter may furnish a certain resource for supplying the navy, our great national bulwark, with it's first material.

I have directed an investigation into the department of the mint, that the purity of the coin, of so much importance to commerce, may be always adhered to; that by rendering the difficulty of counterfeiting greater, the lives of numbers may be saved, and every needless expence in it suppressed.

I must recommend to you an immediate attention to the great objects of the public receipts and expenditure; and above all, to the state of the public debt. Notwithstanding the great increase of it during the war, it is to be hoped that such regulations may still be established, such savings made, and future loans so conducted, as to promote the means of its gradual redemption by a fixed course of payment. I must, with particular earnestness, distinguish for your serious consideration, that part of the debt which consists of navy, ordnance, and victualling bills; the enormous discount upon some of these bills shews this mode of payment to be a most ruinous expedient.

I have ordered the several estimates, made up as correctly as the present practice admits, to be laid before you, I hope that such farther corrections as may be necessary, will be made before the next year. It is my desire, that you should be apprised of every expence before it is incurred, as far as the nature of each service can possibly admit. Matters of account can never be made too public.

My lords and gentlemen,

The scarcity and consequent high price of corn, requires your instant interposition.

The great excess to which the crimes of theft and robbery in many instances accompanied with personal violence, particularly in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, has called of late for a strict and severe execution of the laws. It were much to be wished, that these crimes could be prevented in their infancy, by correcting the vices become prevalent in the most alarming degree.

The liberal principles adopted by you, concerning the rights and the commerce of Ireland, have done you the highest honour, and will, I trust, ensure that harmony, which ought always to subsist between the two kingdoms. I am persuaded that a general increase of commerce throughout the empire, will prove the wisdom of your measures with regard to that object. I would recommend to you a revision of your whole trading system, upon the same comprehensive principles, with a view to its utmost possible extension.

The regulation of a vast territory in Asia opens a large field for your wisdom, prudence, and foresight; I trust that you will be able to frame some fundamental laws which may make their connection with Great-Britain a blessing to India; and that you will take therein proper measures to give all foreign nations, in matters of foreign commerce, an entire and perfect confidence in the probity, punctuality, and good order of government. You may be assured, that whatever depends upon me, shall be executed with a readiness, which can alone preserve that part of my dominions, or the commerce which arises from it.

It is the fixed object of my heart to make the general good, and the spirit of the constitution, the invariable rule of my conduct, and on all occasions to advance and reward merit in every profession.

To ensure the full advantage of a government, conducted on such principles, depends on your temper, your wisdom, your disinterestedness, collectively and individually.

My people expect these qualifications, and therefore I call for them.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 11.

Extract of a letter from St. Christopher's, dated January 17, 1783.

"Count Dillon has received a letter from the governor of Dominica, informing him of the arrival of the Anson man of war at Barbados, with an account of the preliminaries of peace being actually signed before her departure from England, which was the 10th of December.

"From the different advices we have lately had from thence, we are inclined to believe this is the case.

"This piece of news you may readily suppose has put a stop to all business, until it shall be confirmed or contradicted.

"A snow just arrived from Ostend, which she left the 3d of December, brings an account that every body there expected peace would shortly take place."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated February 7, 1783.

"You see by the enclosed (the accounts from St. Kitts) what the opinion of a peace is grounded on, which seems generally believed here: added to this account we have a ship from St Croix, in a short passage, that spoke a neutral schooner, the captain of which assured that he had spoke captain Barry, in the Alliance, on his way to the Cape, to prevent any further operations in that quarter, and that hostilities had absolutely ceased in Europe."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated February 7.

"The schooner Harlequin arrived some days since from St. Kitts, and the ship Iris, from St. Croix, is at Annapolis: some of her letters only are come to hand. The former brings advice that a British ship of war had arrived at Barbados, and mentioned that matters were in such a train as to leave no room to doubt of peace. A letter from the captain of the Iris mentions, that between St. Croix and St. Thomas, he spoke a neutral schooner from the latter port, who informed him that the Alliance, captain Barry, had touched there the day before, and brought a confirmation of peace, and that he had previously called to windward, and at St. Eustatia, and was bound to the Cape with the same intelligence."

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, dated December 30.

"All prospect of peace seems to have vanished for the ensuing twelve months, and should Great-Britain be as successful the following year, as she has been this, it is more than probable we shall not have a peace in less than two years.

"*January* 1, 1783.

"The vessel having been detained to the present, I have to acquaint you, that such advices have arrived from England, as leave a very great probability of a peace being concluded by this date.

"I enclose for your better information, a copy of the secretary of state's letter to the governor and directors of the bank of England, from which you can draw your own conclusion.

"The letter referred to, though it advises the possibility, yet leaves a very great uncertainty of such an event taking place, by allowing so short a time for the settlement of so important an object.

"M. Gerard, who went over to London as plenipotentiary, with intention of residing there three months, departed on the third day after his arrival, with propositions delivered as the ultimatum of the British court; and Mr. Fitzherbert, the British resident at Versailles, is directed to leave that court if the proposals are not immediately accepted.

"The vessel by which the above intelligence was received had a passage of twenty-eight days from Plymouth. By her we also learn, that preparations are still carrying on with the greatest vigour for the ensuing campaign, should there be one. Four thousand troops to be sent to the West-Indies, for which transports are already engaged."

Extract of a letter, dated Boston, January 26.

"The ship Fortune, captain Billings, is just arrived from Amsterdam; she has had 63 days passage, and brings advice that count d'Estaing, with 40 ships of the line and 200 transports, had sailed for the West-Indies.

"We have accounts from Martinique, in 13 days, informing that 16 Spanish ships of the line, and a number of transports, had arrived at Porto Rico.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 20.

The following intelligence is taken from a New-York paper, of February 12.

By the brig Ranger, captain Roger Boyce, who left France the 23d of December, 1782, and was captured on the 6th instant, by the Eagle privateer, captain George Bennison, which arrived here last night, the following was received:

Extract of a letter from the right honourable T. Townshend, Esq; secretary of state, to the lord Mayor of London, dated the 3d of December, 1782.

"My Lord,

"IN consequence of my letter to your lordship, of the 22d of last month, I take the earliest opportunity to inform your lordship, that an express has just arrived from Paris, who brings the preliminary articles for a peace, signed on the 30th of November, by the ambassadors on the part of England, and those on the part of the United States of America. It now only remains to sign the same articles between Great-Britain and France, to constitute a general peace: and this notice you will give to the public as soon as possible."

By letters received in the above vessel, dated from Nantes, as late as December 22, we are informed, that since the signing the preliminaries for a peace between Great-Britain, and the Thirteen States of America, as intimated in the above mentioned notification, the ambassadors of France had not then acceded to them. They add, that the French express the most ardent wishes for an end to the war, and a return of the olive-branch.

To be sold at public sale, on the third Tuesday in May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL that valuable tract of land called Lockheden, and most of that other valuable tract called Padjet; these two parcels of land adjoin each other, and form a most beautiful farm, containing between eight and nine hundred acres, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Herring-creek; the soil exceedingly rich and well watered; it is capable of producing tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other small grain, to as great advantage as any other settlements in the state; one hundred acres of meadow, equal to any in the state, may be made with very trifling expence, the greater part being already cleared. The most of this valuable plantation is formed in a delightful plain, with small streams of water running through it; there is a most beautiful eminence formed on one part for a gentleman's country seat; it commands an extensive prospect of the bay, and affords a pleasing view of the fertile plains and meadows; Herring-creek, on which it lays, has delightful harbours and landings; it abounds with fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl, all excellent in their seasons; add to those, a polite and agreeable neighbourhood, which makes this farm equal to any in the state; the whole will be sold together or in lots, as may be most advantageous; part of the purchase money to be paid down, bond, with approved security, will be taken for the rest; any person may be shewn the premises, by applying to John Weems, Herring-creek.

JOHN WEEMS,
JOHN WEEMS, jun.
WILLIAM CHEW.

For the encouragement of the breed of FINE HORSES,

A VERY genteel purse will be run for over the course at Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, early in May next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding; the particulars on which will be in the next week's paper.

February 11, 1783.

CHATHAM shall run with any horse, mare, or gelding, in America, for five hundred pounds, on the following terms:

To run over the course at Alexandria, on the first Tuesday in May ensuing. An aged horse to carry ten stone; a six years old to carry nine stone, seven pounds; a five years old to carry nine stone; a four years old to carry eight stone, seven pounds; a three years old to carry a feather. The best two in three four mile heats. Play or pay.

HUMPHRY BELT,
T. HANSON.

N. B. If any gentleman inclines to accept this challenge, it is expected notice will be given to the subscribers by the twentieth of March, or else the challenge will not be considered as binding.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of the late Perry Dawson, deceased, so far as it relates to possessing the real estate of the deceased.

JAMES DAWSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the executors of James Dick, deceased, intend to make application to the next general assembly for an act to empower them to dispose of Mr. Anthony Stewart's estate, to enable them to pay off his country debts.

Calvert county, January 30, 1783.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Samuel Hance, deceased, for cash, or bond with approved security if required, with six months credit,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, lads, and children; also horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and household furniture, by

DANIEL RAWLINGS,
SAMUEL HANCE, } executors.

Intendant's-office, February 7, 1783.

THE house of delegates having resolved, that every collector in arrear to the public for assessment, or tax, or any public monies in the years 1779, 1780, and 1781, be immediately sued, the intendant of the revenue takes the liberty of informing such debtors, that, notwithstanding the above resolution, if any persons who are so indebted, will exert themselves in making payments of considerable parts of their debts, that he will strike off the actions where suits are commenced, and remit a part of the whole of the 20 per cent. imposed on them by law for their nonpayments, and that such of the collectors who are in arrears for 1782, and do not immediately make payments, may expect their bonds will be put in suit. 3w

DANIEL of St. Thomas JENIFER,
intendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next sitting, by the executors of Elie Valiette, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, for a law to enable them to sell his real estate for the payment of his debts.

February 12, 1783.

THE members of the Annapolis JOCKEY CLUB are desired to meet at Mr. Mann's, in Annapolis, on Saturday the first day of March next, at eleven o'clock.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Charles Ridgely, son of John, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay horse, about 14 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, has a blaze face, his hind feet white nearly to his hams, a standing mane with white hairs in it, short tail, paces, trots, and canters, branded on the off shoulder R, and shod before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any internal application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been troubled with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whaton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1782.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out-houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph,

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water.

January 20, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on the 24th of December 1782, a likely dark mulatto negro man named PLATO, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, he is a good carpenter, cooper, and sawyer by trade, he is a little near kneed; had on when he went away, a crocus shirt, white country cloth jacket and breeches, coarse yarn stockings, a coarse pair of shoes, with four soles to each, and a straw hat, he carried with him several other cloaths, it is supposed that he will try to pass for a freeman. Whoever takes up said negro, dead or alive, and brings him home, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall be entitled to receive twenty Spanish dollars for their trouble.

6w GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeits have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant;" which notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeits are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cæcil and Kent counties intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly at their next session, to pass a law for erecting a new county out of part of Kent and Cæcil counties, and calling the same Smallwood county. 10w

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ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Walker, jun. late of Prince-George's county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, for dealings at his store in Upper Marlborough, or otherwise, are desired to make payment immediately, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in to Mr. Isaac Walker, who is fully authorised to settle the same for

HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER, executrix.

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